INFO 6210

Data Management and Database Design

Al Skunkworks Project Hyperparameter Database **DB14**

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Abstract

Gather a list of data sets, type of datasets, and hyperparameters by running an expanded list of datasets. This information will be embedded in a database management system, to be incorporated into a website where it is easy to be searched and used by the public.

The hyperparameter database is created by running millions of hyperparameter values, over thousands of public datasets and calculating the individual conditional expectation of every hyperparameter on the quality of a model.

Generate models using H2O software to find the best hyperparameters and create a conceptual model and store all the data into a physical database.

Objective:

To create Hyperparameter Database by running several hyperparameter values on several datasets and to calculate the individual conditional expectations on every hyperparameter on quality of model

Project Requirement:

Unique datasets are to be picked from different data sources like Kaggle Datasets, UCI machine learning repository, Amazon Datasets, Google Datasets, Computer Vision Datasets etc. Identify the type of dataset chosen, ie Regression, Classification, Clustering etc. Perform data cleaning and data pre-processing. Create conceptual and ER diagrams. Perform database normalization and perform analytics on the database created to get the best values for the hyperparameters.

Problems to be addressed:

Most of the algorithms that improve metrics, degrades the quality of search results. Hyperparameter optimization is performed to overcome the issues addressed by those algorithms and build models for visualizing and teaching statistical concepts.

Potential pitfalls & challenge:

Different optimization methods will have different setup steps, time requirements, and performance outcomes. Hence, methods like algorithmic optimization will help in achieving better performance.

Data source

Data is derived from Kaggle Datasets. We have chosen considered dataset of Travel Insurance.

A third-party TRAVEL INSURANCE servicing company that is based in Singapore.

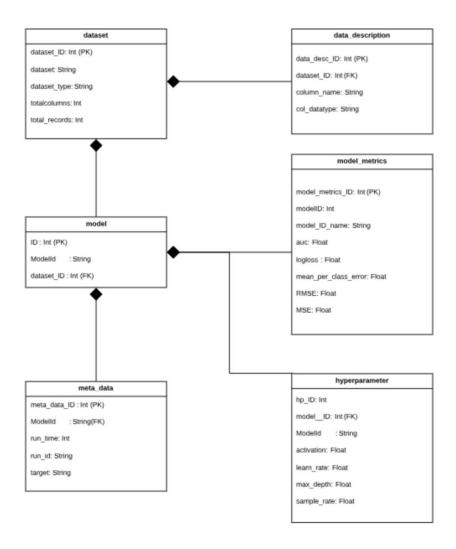
The attributes:

- Target: Claim Status
- Name of agency
- Type of travel insurance agencies
- Distribution channel of travel insurance agencies
- · Name of the travel insurance products
- · Duration of travel
- · Destination of travel
- Amount of sales of travel insurance policies
- Commission received for travel insurance agency
- Gender of insured
- Age of insured

Conceptual Schema

A conceptual data model identifies the highest-level relationships between the different entities.

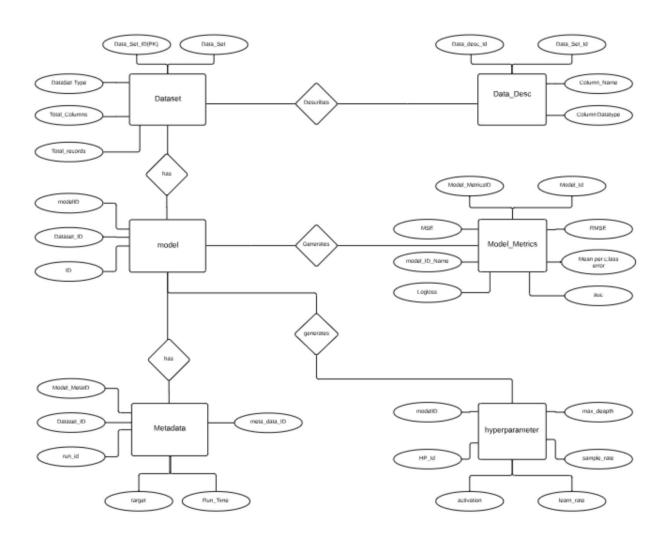
- dataset_ID is the primary key of dataset table.
- data_desc_ID is the primary key and dataset_ID is the foreign key of data_description table.
- meta_data_ID is the primary key and dataset_ID is the foreign key of meta_data table.
- model_metrics_ID is the primary key and meta_data_ID is the foreign key of model metrics table.
- hp_ID is the primary key and model_metrics_ID is the foreign key of hyperparameter table.



ER Diagram

An entity relationship diagram shows the relationships of entity sets stored in a database. An entity is an object, a component of data. An entity set is a collection of similar entities. These entities have attributes that define its properties.

Entity dataset describes the entity data_description and has the entity meta_data. Entity meta_data generates entity model_metrics. Entity model_metrics generates hyperparameter entity.



Normalization

According to 1NF,

- 1. There are no repeating groups
- 2. Maintained atomic data values of hyperparameter table is further split into hyperparameter_default and hyperparameter_actual columns
- 3. Each field of the table has unique name
- 4. Each table has primary key

According to 2NF,

- 1. All tables satisfy 1NF
- 2. All non-key attributes are dependent on all parts of primary key. Thus, no partial dependencies
- 3. There are no calculated data
- 4. Each field of the table has unique name
- 5. Each table has primary key

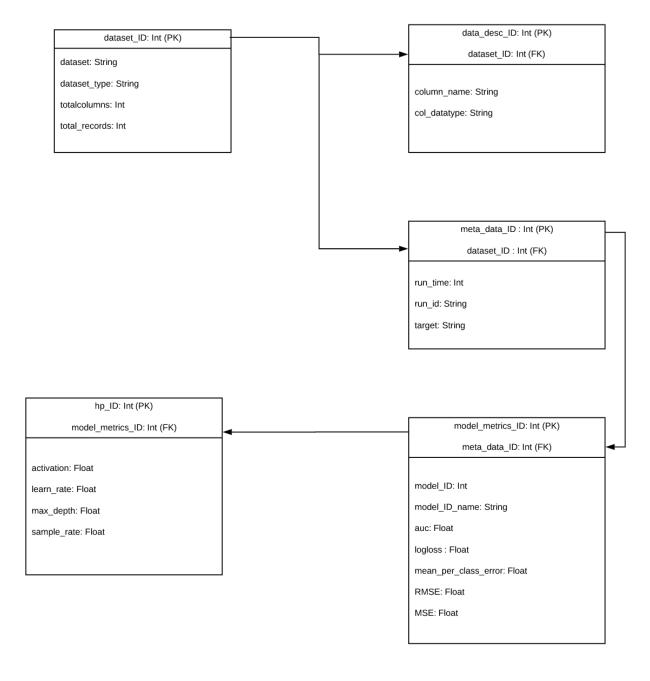
According to 3NF,

- 1. All tables satisfy 2NF
- 2. All non-key attributes are not dependent on other non-key attributes. Thus, no transitive relationship
- 3. Each field of the table has unique name
- 4. Each table has primary key

Physical Model

Physical data model represents how the model will be built in the database. A physical database model shows all table structures, including column name, column data type, column constraints, primary key, foreign key, and relationships between tables.

All the entities from ER diagram is converted to tables. All the attributes are converted into columns of respective tables. All the relationships are converted into foreign keys.



Use Cases

- 1. Number of 'run time' for dataset 'Travel Insurance'
- 2. Number of models for run time '1000'
- 3. Return the actual value of learn_rate for model ID 1
- 4. What are the metric values of the learn_rate of model 1 of run time 1000
- 5. Which run time has the highest RMSE value
- 6. Which run time has the least logloss value
- 7. Total number of models generated for all the runs
- 8. Auc value for model 3 of run time 1500
- 9. Display the number of models for each run times
- 10. Which Run has the best model

Functions

```
42
          -- 3.
                  Return run_id for highest run time
  43
          DELIMITER $$
  44 •
          CREATE FUNCTION FUN1()
  45
          RETURNS TEXT
          DETERMINISTIC
  46
  47

→ BEGIN

          DECLARE func TEXT;
  48
  49
          select run_id INTO func from hyperparameter_db14.meta_data where run_time=
          (select max(run_time) from hyperparameter_db14.meta_data);
  50
  51
          RETURN func;
         END $$
  52
          DELIMITER;
  53
          select FUN1();
  54 •
<
                                             Export: Wrap Cell Content: IA
Result Grid
                Filter Rows:
    FUN1()
   3oTEV9hn4
         -- 4. Return dataset id for highest run time
        DELIMITER $$
 61
        CREATE FUNCTION FUN2()
 62 •
        RETURNS INTEGER
 63
 64
        DETERMINISTIC
 65

⊕ BEGIN

        DECLARE func integer;
 66

    select dataset_id into func from hyperparameter_db14.meta_data where run_time= (select max(run_time))

 67
         from hyperparameter_db14.meta_data);
 68
        RETURN func;
 69
        END $$
 70
        DELIMITER;
 71
        select FUN2();
 72 •
<
                                     Export: Wrap Cell Content: IA
FUN2()
1
```

```
-- 5. Highest logloss value for model id 5 for run time 2500
 79
        DELIMITER $$
 80
 81 •
        CREATE FUNCTION FUN3()
        RETURNS float
 82
        DETERMINISTIC
 83

⊖ BEGIN

 84
        DECLARE func float;
 85
         select max(logloss) INTO func from hyperparameter_db14.model_metrics mm, hyperparameter_db14.meta_data md
 86
        where mM.meta_data_ID=md.meta_data_ID and model_ID=5 and run_time=2500;
 87
        RETURN func;
 88
 89
        END $$
        DELIMITER;
 90
        select FUN3();
 91 •
<
                                        Export: Wrap Cell Content: IA
FUN3()
0.06681600958108902
 100
         -- 6. Number of models for run time 2000
 101
         DELIMITER $$
 102 •
         CREATE FUNCTION FUN4()
 103
         RETURNS INTEGER
         DETERMINISTIC
 104
 105

→ BEGIN

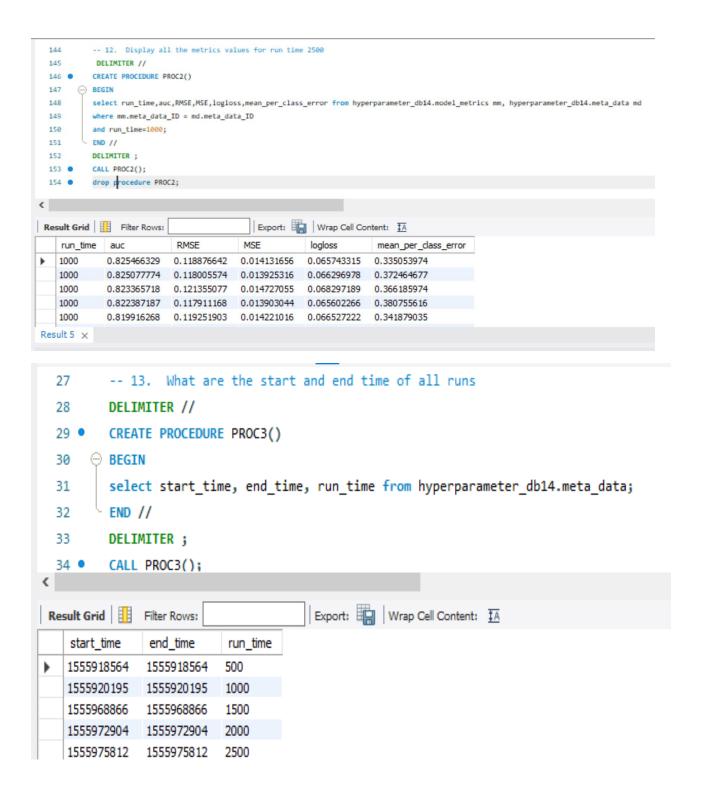
         DECLARE func integer;
 106
 107
         select count(model_ID) INTO func from hyperparameter_db14.model_metrics mm, hyperparameter_db14.meta_data md
         where mm.meta_data_ID=md.meta_data_ID and run_time=2000;
 108
 109
         RETURN func;
 110
         END $$
         DELIMITER;
 111
 112 •
         select FUN4();
<
                                       Export: Wrap Cell Content: $\frac{1}{2}A
 FUN4()
47
```

Procedures

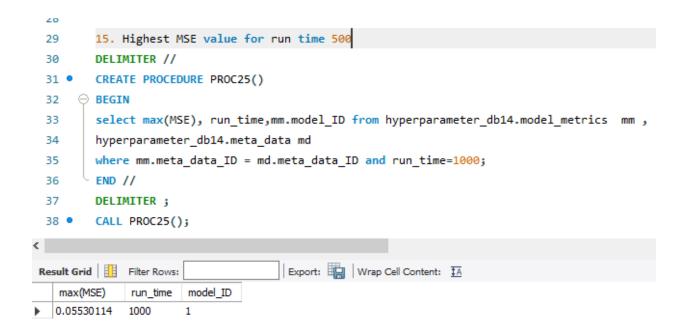
```
-- Average RMSE value for run time 1000
 5
       DELIMITER //
       CREATE PROCEDURE PROC21()
 6 •

⇒ BEGIN

       select avg(RMSE),run_time,mm.model_ID from hyperparameter_db14.model_metrics mm , hyperparameter_db14.meta_data md
 9
       where mm.meta_data_ID = md.meta_data_ID
       and run_time=1000;
10
11
       END //
       DELIMITER;
12
13
     CALL PROC21();
Result Grid | Filter Rows:
                                  Export: Wrap Cell Content: 🔼
  avg(RMSE)
                    run_time | model_ID
 0.13124190320000004 1000
          DELIMITER //
   5
          CREATE PROCEDURE PROC1()
   7
              BEGIN
                   select avg(RMSE) from hyperparameter_db14.model_metrics mm , hyperparameter_db14.meta_data md
   8
   9
                   where mm.meta_data_ID = md.meta_data_ID and run_time=1000;
  10
              END //
  11
          DELIMITER;
          CALL PROC1();
  12 •
                                        Export: Wrap Cell Content: 1A
Result Grid Filter Rows:
    avg(RMSE)
0.13124190320000004
```







What are the run id of model id that has least mean_per_class_error

```
DELIMITER //
 63
        CREATE PROCEDURE PROC6()
 64 •
      ⊖ BEGIN
 65
         select run_id from hyperparameter_db14.meta_data md, hyperparameter_db14.model_metrics mm
 66
 67
         where mm.meta_data_ID = md.meta_data_ID AND mean_per_class_error= (select min(mean_per_class_error))
         from hyperparameter db14.model metrics);
 68
        END //
 69
        DELIMITER;
 70
        CALL DDOCK().
Result Grid Filter Rows:
                                    Export: Wrap Cell Content: IA
   run id
PVxu8FKke
               -- Return run id for lowest run time
  54
  55
          DELIMITER //
          CREATE PROCEDURE PROC27()
  56 •

⊕ BEGIN

  57
          select run_id, run_time lowest_run_time from hyperparameter_db14.model_metrics mm ,
  58
           hyperparameter_db14.meta_data md
  59
          where mm.meta data ID = md.meta data ID
  60
          and run_time= (select min(run_time) from hyperparameter_db14.meta_data);
  61
          END //
  62
          DELIMITER;
  63
          CALL PROC27();
  64 •
                                         Export: Wrap Cell Content: 1A
Result Grid
               Filter Rows:
    run_id
                lowest_run_time
   wtiOmXHNa
```

```
Return dataset_id for lowest run time
         DELIMITER //
 67
         CREATE PROCEDURE PROC28()
 68 •
 69
         select dataset id, run time lowest run time from hyperparameter db14.meta data
 70
          where run_time= (select min(run_time) from hyperparameter_db14.meta_data);
 71
         END //
 72
         DELIMITER;
 73
         CALL PROC28();
 74 •
                                         Export: Wrap Cell Content: IA
Result Grid Filter Rows:
   dataset_id lowest_run_time
 1
              500
 100
         -- 19. Display the parameters for travel insurance dataset.
 101
         DELIMITER //
         CREATE PROCEDURE PROC9()
 102 •
 103

→ BEGIN

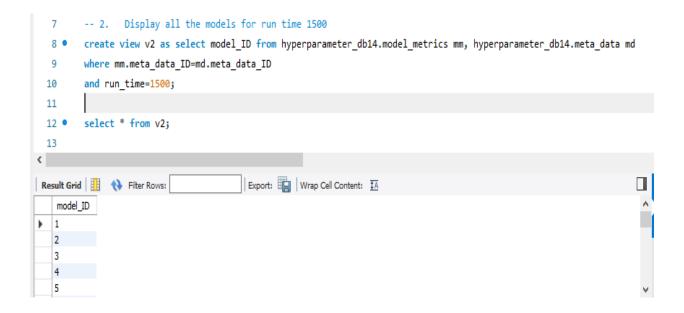
         select dataset_ID, dataset dataset_Name, dataset_type,total_columns, total_records from dataset;
 104
         END //
 105
         DELIMITER;
 106
         CALL PROC9();
 107 •
 Result Grid Filter Rows:
                                     Export: Wrap Cell Content: 1A
    dataset ID dataset Name
                               dataset type total columns total records
             TRAVEL INSURANCE
                                          11
                                                     63326
1
```

For run time 2500 which model id has idea auc value

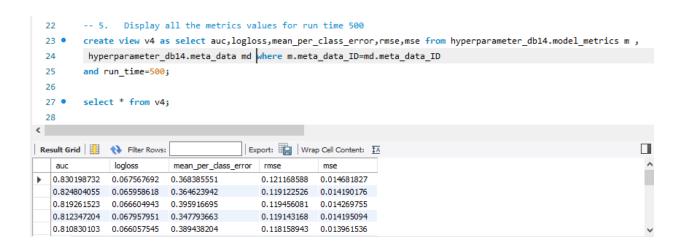
```
131
           DELIMITER //
 132
           CREATE PROCEDURE PROC10()
 133
       BEGIN
 134
 135
           Select model_ID, run_time from model_metrics mm, meta_data md
           Where mm.meta_data_ID=md.meta_data_ID and auc = (select max(auc) from model_metrics);
 136
         - END //
 137
           DELIMITER ;
 138
                                                  Export: Wrap Cell Content: TA
Result Grid
                Filter Rows:
    model_ID
               run_time
   1
               2500
```

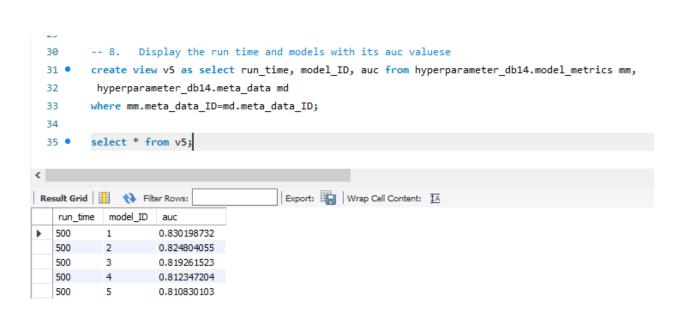
Views

```
3
         -- 1. Display run time, stat time and end time for travel insurance dataset
         create view v1 as select run_time, start_time, end_time from hyperparameter_db14.meta_data;
         select * from v1;
   5 •
   6
   7
<
                                         Export: Wrap Cell Content: $\frac{1}{2}A
run_time | start_time
                       end_time
> 500
            1555918564
                       1555918564
            1555920195 1555920195
   1000
   1500
            1555968866
                      1555968866
   2000
            1555972904 1555972904
   2500
            1555975812 1555975812
```



```
14
 15
        -- 3. Create a view having run time and its models where RMSE value is greater than 0.5
        create view v3 as select run_time, model_ID from hyperparameter_db14.model_metrics mm,
 16 •
         hyperparameter_db14.meta_data md where mm.meta_data_ID=md.meta_data_ID
 17
        and RMSE > 0.05;
 18
 19
        select * from v3;
 20 •
Export: Wrap Cell Content: IA
   run_time | model_ID
  500
  500
          2
  500
          4
  500
```





Indexes

1 Create index index1_ on dataset (dataset_ID);

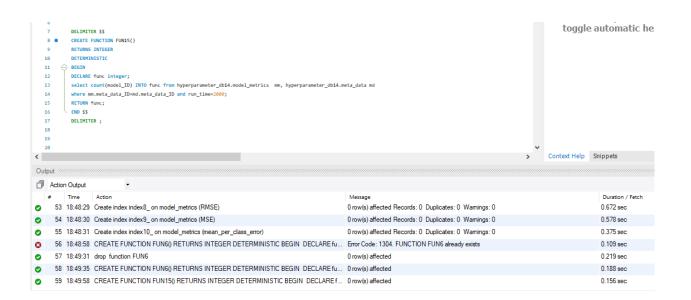
```
DELIMITER $$
          CREATE FUNCTION FUN6()
          RETURNS INTEGER
  10
          DETERMINISTIC
  11

⊖ BEGIN

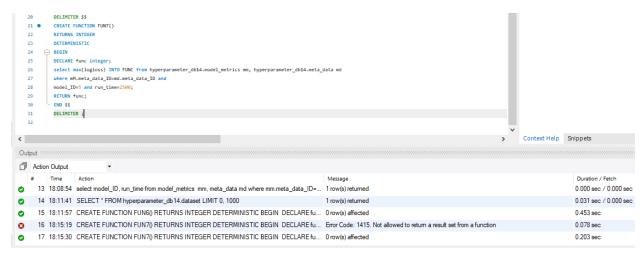
  12
          select count(model_ID) INTO func from hyperparameter_db14.model_metrics mm, hyperparameter_db14.meta_data md
  13
  14
          where mm.meta_data_ID=md.meta_data_ID and run_time=2000;
  15
          RETURN func;
          END $$
  16
         DELIMITER ;
  17
< 10
                                                                                                                                                     Context Help Snippets
Output sesses
Action Output
11 18:08:14 select max(auc) from model_metrics LIMIT 0, 1000
                                                                                                                                                                     0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
2 18:08:33 select model_ID from model_metrics mm, meta_data md where mm.meta_data_ID=md.meta_... 0 row(s) returned
                                                                                                                                                                     0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
                                                                                                                                                                     0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
13 18:08:54 select model_ID, run_time from model_metrics mm, meta_data md where mm.meta_data_ID=... 1 row(s) returned

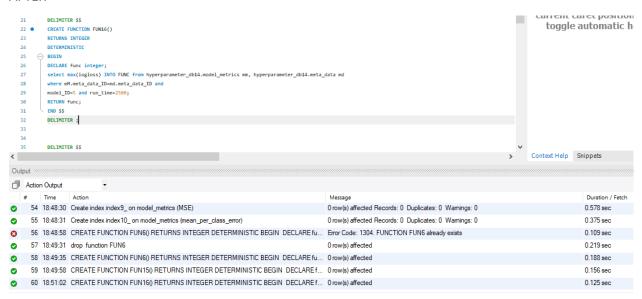
    14 18:11:41 SELECT * FROM hyperparameter_db14.dataset LIMIT 0, 1000

                                                                                                                                                                     0.031 sec / 0.000 sec
   15 18:11:57 CREATE FUNCTION FUN6() RETURNS INTEGER DETERMINISTIC BEGIN DECLARE fu... 0 row(s) affected
                                                                                                                                                                     0.453 sec
```



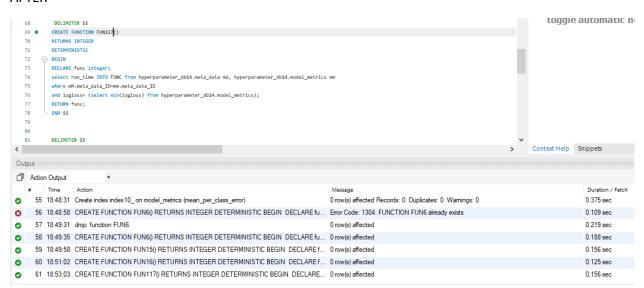
2 Create index index2_ on meta_data (meta_data_ID);



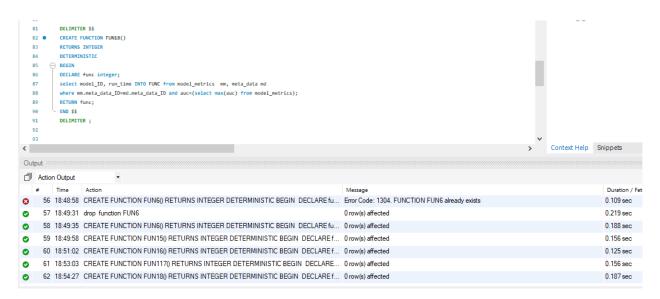


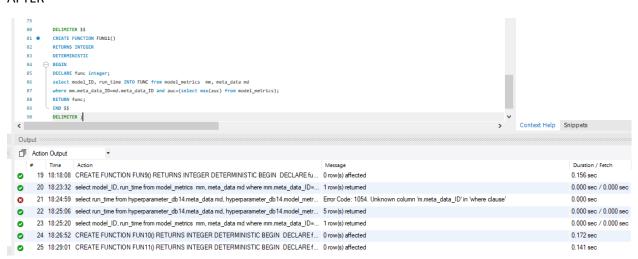
3 Create index index3_ on model_metrics (model_metrics_ID);



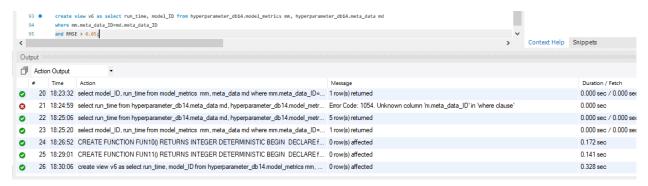


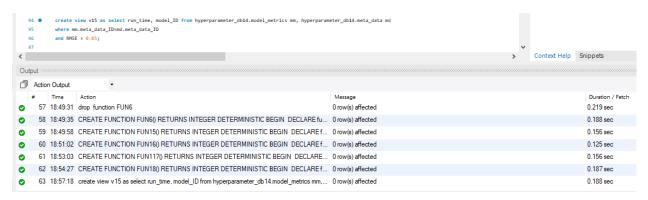
4 Create index index4_ on hyperparameter (hp_ID);



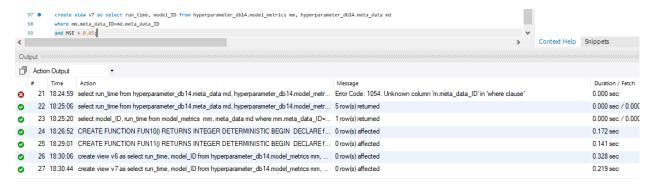


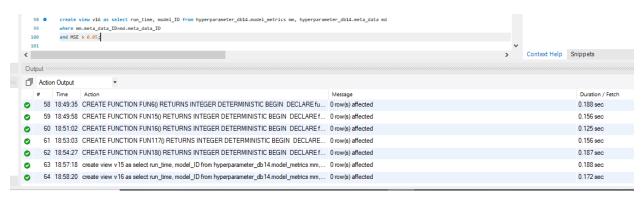
5 Create index index5_ on meta_data(run_time);



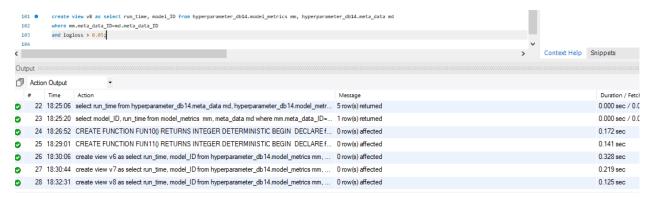


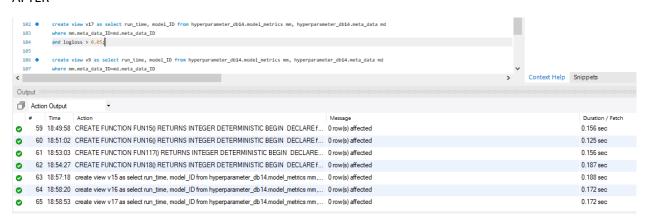
6 Create index index6_ on model_metrics (logloss);



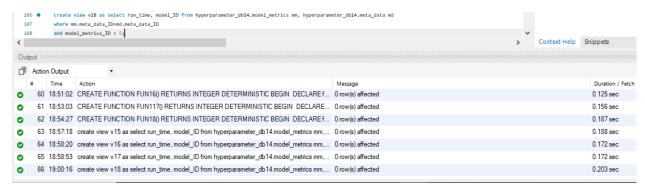


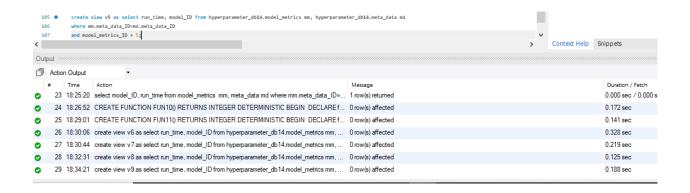
7 Create index index7_ on model_metrics (auc);



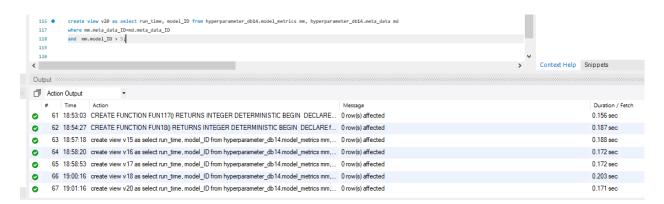


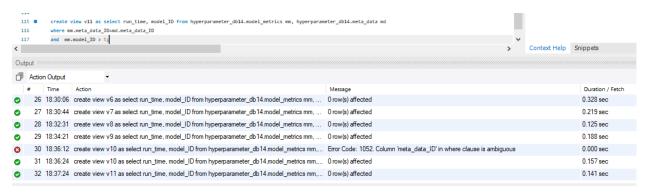
8 Create index index8_ on model_metrics (RMSE);



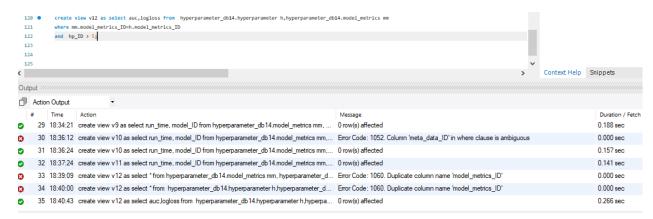


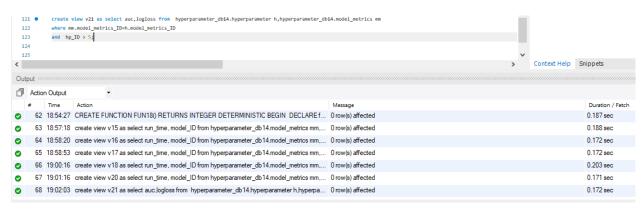
9 Create index index9_ on model_metrics (MSE);



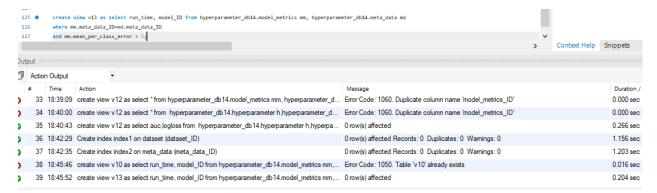


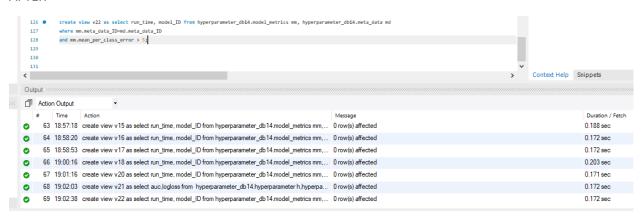
10 Create index index10_ on model_metrics (mean_per_class_error);



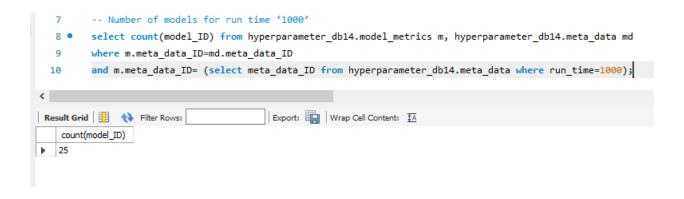


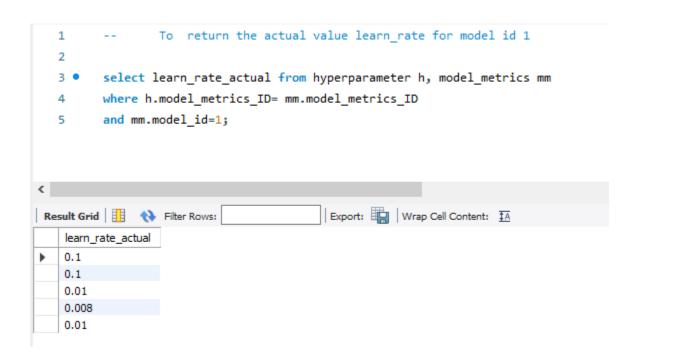
11



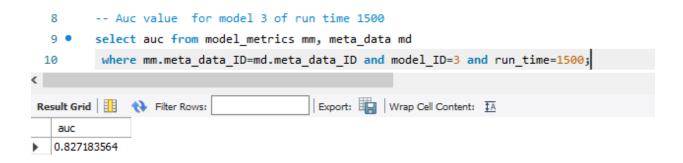


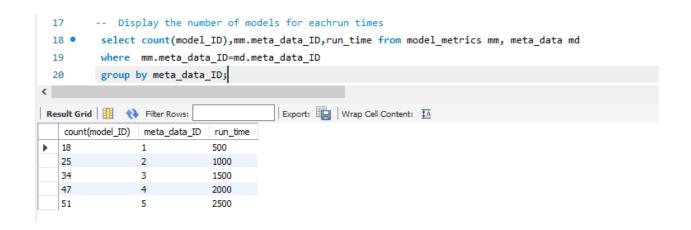
Analytics

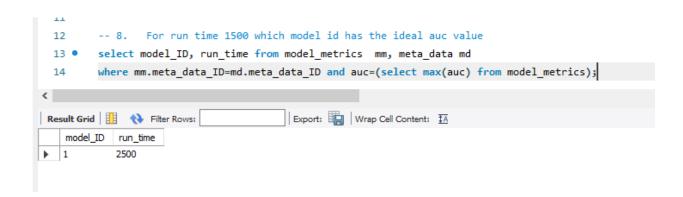












Conclusion

Hyperparameter database is built by running several hyperparameter values on Travel Insurance dataset. Data fetched from the dataset is structured into different tables analyzing the relationships between the values.

Using H20 software, for five run times (500, 1000, 1500, 2000, 2500), respective models and its metrics values are generated. Metrics indicate the absolute fit of the model to actual data. Smaller the metrics values, closer we are to finding the line of best fit. Thus, models generated their own set of hyperparameters. Hence, model architecture is defined for storing the hyperparameter values in the database.

References

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- https://www.smartdraw.com/entity-relationship-diagram/

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